

Jordan Times

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Caught in between the jaws

ALMOST EIGHT years and thousands of deaths after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, there appears to be concrete signs of movement towards a negotiated settlement to the problem, which has been and remains to be a major obstacle to a broad U.S.-Soviet agreement on endeavours towards Arab-Israeli peace and solving other "regional" conflicts in the Middle East. For the first time, a peace plan which seems to enjoy the endorsement of the Soviet Union, China, Pakistan, the Afghan government and Western countries that back the rebel forces has been crystallised. One can also find added comfort in the fact that oil magnate Armand Hammer, who wields considerable influence in Moscow as well as Washington, is spearheading the crusade for peace. It is also evident that, despite the official silence in Washington, the Hammer plan does enjoy tacit approval from the Reagan administration.

Within the Afghan scene, the Kabul leadership is striving to set a political atmosphere conducive to peace through rearranging party ranks and government responsibilities. The Pakistan-based rebel groups have designated a joint spokesman and negotiator for peace talks. On the surface, everything seems to be set for an eventual solution to the Afghan problem through direct negotiations pitting all parties involved in the conflict; and the distinct impression is that Hammer would be successful in his one-man crusade.

However, it is the long-term prospects of any settlement to the Afghan problem that could undermine the peace chances. While Washington and the West would insist on what they see as Afghan people exercising their democratic rights, Moscow would not allow any dilution of its influence in Kabul. In the final analysis, a superpower loggerhead over this issue and further prolongation of the conflict seem inevitable. At the same time, the situation in the Gulf has added an urgency to efforts to settle the problem, if only because of Afghanistan's proximity to the Gulf and its common borders with Iran. Superpower haggling over Afghanistan will not work in the interests of either Washington or Moscow if they are sincere in their efforts to seek Iran-Iraq peace, and Soviet and American strategists would be well-advised to accept the fact. Above all, the superpowers should also realise that it is high time they gave realistic consideration to the almost decade-old suffering of the Afghan people, who are caught in between the jaws of the Moscow-Washington race for political and military supremacy.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan reaffirms position

MINISTER of Information Mohammad Al Khatib announced that Jordan continues to adhere to the idea of an international peace conference and refuses any attempt by any party to find any substitute for that conference in any form. The statement followed reports from occupied Palestine that the United States was trying to empty the idea of this conference from its meaning and return all efforts towards achieving a settlement to square one. In his comment on the reports the minister said that Jordan considers the international conference as the most suitable forum where a just and durable peace can be worked out, and therefore, it refuses any attempt to change this formula. Jordan, the minister said, also refuses suggestions about giving the Soviet Union limited role while giving the United States and Israel a free hand in the affair. As we have said before, Shultz's visit to the Middle East would not yield any fruitful result and that the visit would expose for all people the real position of the United States vis-a-vis the Middle East issue. It is clear that Washington still adheres to the idea that the security or the destruction of the Middle East is the responsibility of the United States and that of Israel, and that no other parties should have any say in its affairs. Washington also continues to back Israel's aggression and condones its intransigence and refusal to implement Security Council resolutions that are bound to establish peace in this region. For this reason we attached no hopes to Shultz's visit which, more than any time in the past, has provided evidence that the U.S. and Israel hold identical views which continue to impede the establishment of a just and peaceful settlement.

Al Dustour: Shultz fails

AS was expected, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's tour of the Middle East yielded no result, and did not bring about a change in Israel's intransigent position and its refusal of the international conference for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. In fact, Shultz himself had not expected a better result from his recent tour and his talks with Israeli leaders had not contemplated the idea that a chance ever existed for giving a little momentum for reaching a settlement in the foreseeable future. The results of his visit came as no surprise to anyone living inside or outside the Middle East region. There is no doubt that America's volatile attitude and intransigent position as to the idea of an international peace conference is responsible for this expected result. To add to this, one should also remember statements made by Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir in which he vigorously reiterated Israel's total rejection of the conference. Therefore, Shultz's visit to the Middle East was no more than one stage in his trip to Moscow, and a reminder of how little importance the United States gives to this region's problems. It is a reminder to all about the many opportunities that had been wasted for arriving at a settlement, due to Washington's hesitation and lack of will, and its response to Israel's pressures. Shultz's visit underlined a fact that the United States has no more interest in discussing ways for solving the Middle East problem and helping the Arabs to regain their rights in their homeland.

Superpowers poised before historic disarmament accord

By Robert Evans
Reuter

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and the United States stand poised this week to agree on the first disarmament treaty of the nuclear age and both appear to recognise they face an historic choice.

The crunch will come when Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meet in Moscow on Thursday to decide whether an accord banning hundreds of missiles from Europe and Asia is ready for signing.

If signature is delayed, further steps towards much wider agreements could falter and the disarmament process grind to a halt while the United States chooses

the president to lead it into the 1990s.

Commenting on the Moscow meeting, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda cited U.S. press suggestions that the two powers stood on the threshold of a new detente era far more promising for halting the arms race than in the past.

"It is the duty of both our countries to justify those hopes," Pravda said.

Provisional agreement on a treaty to dismantle intermediate range nuclear weapons (INF) already on launch pads was reached when Shevardnadze and Shultz met in Washington last month.

They agreed that once the long-negotiated accord was ready, it would be signed at a

new summit between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. president Ronald Reagan, probably in Washington before the end of the year.

Although an INF agreement would affect only some four per cent of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals, covering rocketry with ranges of from 500 to 2000 kilometres, it would be the first treaty under which Moscow and Washington agreed to cut existing weapons.

The accord would bring destruction by the Soviet Union of nearly 1,435 warheads and 683 missiles including the medium range SS20s. Moscow introduced these during the 1970s and the United States moved countering rocketry into Europe.

On the Western side, the Un-

ited States would dismantle 348 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, carrying only one warhead each.

Since the Washington talks, there have been increasing signs that the two sides feel the accord could also provide decisive impetus towards a major agreement on strategic weapons.

The Soviet Union is insisting it remains resolutely opposed to Reagan's "Star Wars" strategic defence initiative (SDI) but has recently shifted emphasis towards seeking a possible compromise allowing part of the programme to proceed.

U.S. officials, while saying Reagan will not accept limitations on SDI, suggest an agreement if negotiated promptly after an INF treaty, could pass through Congress before the presidential elec-

tions in November next year.

Ahead of the Shevardnadze talks, which are due to continue into next Friday, both sides are expressing caution and suggesting that a final INF text may not be complete before the secretary of state arrives in Moscow.

Diplomats close to the negotiations in Geneva say intensive discussions are under way with the two teams meeting several times a day in a bid to finalise the text, understood to contain tough verification measures.

Pravda said that three or four clauses of the treaty, expected to contain a total of 16 or 18 clauses, were still open. "It is very important to fix clearly the obligations of both sides relating to the strict observation of the treaty's provi-

sions," the Communist Party organ's commentator Atkady Maslenikov said.

We are insisting on closing any loopholes for retaining the missile weapon under discussion, and exclude the possibility of its being transferred to other countries," he said.

This was a clear reference to a continuing controversy over U.S.-owned warheads on 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles, which have a range of up to 740 kilometres.

Diplomatic analysts in Moscow say it seems unlikely the two would allow the issue to prevent agreement on the treaty in the atmosphere of increasing goodwill generated by the outline accord in Washington.

West German Greens face bitter internal struggle

By Bjorn Edlund
Reuter

BONN — Bitter public debates have exposed a deep split in West Germany's Greens, for nearly 10 years a rallying force for feminists, pacifists, radical activists and opponents of nuclear energy.

Their loose platform of leftist causes and environmental concerns has brought some success, with Greens elected to the federal and several state parliaments.

But fundamental Greens, or *Fundis*, are now pitted against self-styled realists, or *Realos*, in a struggle for control of the party which threatens to bring about its destruction.

"We are in a crisis and our differences on key issues of substance have become increasingly evident," said Otto Schily, one of 40 Green members of the federal parliament.

Peter Kelly, a party founder and perhaps its best-known legislator, said she was "tired and sad because the shine has been lost."

The *Fundis* brand parliamentary work treason against their goal of total democracy, while the *Realos* seek alliances with West Germany's main opposition party, the Social Democrats (SPD), to secure lasting influence.

Schily, a leading *realo*, says the internal struggle is causing widespread concern in the Greens' local organisations that the movement could fall apart and disintegrate.

"There's fear among some that the whole thing will fail," Schily told Reuters. "It would be a great loss for West Germany if that happened."

The demand by the *Fundis* that West Germany leave NATO and declare itself neutral is seen as naive by the *Realos* who lately admit that an immediate scrapping of nuclear power would be impractical.

Realos in West Berlin's Greens Party, the Alternative List, accuse the city's *Fundis* of being stooges of the ruling Communist Party in East Germany.

Kelly says a hard-line leftist women's bloc in the Greens is aggravating the problem by bickering men in the party. She foresees a split into a "liberal streamlined Green Party" and a dogmatic leftist group.

Julie Dittfurth, a leading *Fundis* member of parliament, caused fresh controversy by saying repressive traits in West German society were responsible for a wave of urban terrorism in the 1970s.

Her statement struck a raw nerve among the Greens, born out of the 1960s leftist student movement, the peace lobby in the 1970s and a strong nationwide campaign against nuclear power.

Until recently, the Greens looked set to become a permanent force in West German politics, with seats in both the federal and several state parliaments.

The Greens remain a protest movement and have not made the transition to a real political party," said Karl-Heinz Niclaus, a political scientist at Bonn University.

"They may be a passing phenomenon," Niclaus told Reuters.

The Greens saw their political stock plummet in 1987 after years of successes built a nationwide following of between seven and nine per cent of the electorate.

An SPD-Green government in the state of Hesse ended in humiliation last April, toppled by a coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ruling Christian Democrats and the Liberal Free Democrats.

Last month the Greens, Europe's largest environmental group, failed to garner the five per cent vote needed to win state parliamentary seats in Schleswig-Holstein.

Dominated by the *Fundis*, the Greens in the northern state refused to pledge parliamentary backing for the SPD. Experts said this drove many

provisional Greens voters to the SPD, so as not to "waste" their vote. The SPD candidate Bjorn Engholm had embraced most of the Greens' demands.

The national news magazine, *Der Spiegel*, said of the Greens' raging internal feud: "With the determination of lemmings, the Greens have plunged themselves into a deep crisis of existence."

Engholm showed how the established parties, the CDU, the FDP and the SPD, have adopted environmental policies to win over potential Greens supporters.

The SPD's willingness to enter into experiments with the Greens disappeared overnight when Hans-Jochen Vogel, a former justice minister, last June replaced former chancellor Willy Brandt as SPD chairman.

SPD strategists say that a SPD-Green pact mooted before last January's national elections was partly to blame for SPD's worst poll losses in three decades. Many working class voters were scared off, they said.

Top SPD member of parliament Peter Glotz summed up the party's new distance from the Greens in a recent newspaper article.

"The Greens are making themselves redundant. They brought up the issue of environmental protection, now they are neutralising themselves," Glotz wrote in the *Bild*.

Ironically, Schily said, the Green's decay was largely brought about by the possible fulfilment of one of their key demands — the withdrawal of NATO nuclear missiles from West Germany under an East-West accord on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

"The unifying element was one of rejection, rejection of the Pershing and cruise missiles," Schily said. "Nothing is seen to have taken the place of that rejection."

She said the Greens had one last hope — its members.

"Pressure from the local groups could force the national leadership to overcome the profound schism and start tackling political work," Schily said. "We are running out of time."

But Niclaus said that even if the Greens tore themselves apart, their legacy would survive.

"They have had a considerable effect on German politics, especially in bringing environmental questions into party programmes," he said. "That won't go away, even if they do."

Commonwealth marks time on action against S. Africa

By Peter Gregson
Reuter

VANCOUVER — After two years of calling on the world to take action against South Africa, the Commonwealth took stock of what it had achieved this week and found itself back at square one.

The 48-nation Commonwealth's Vancouver summit produced a 2,000-word statement which its leaders, with the isolated exception of Britain, praised as a first step along the road to ending apartheid.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda called it a powerful message to Pretoria, adding: "We are calling for more action."

But British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who alone objected to four sections of the

29-point document advocating further, unspecified sanctions against Pretoria, dissented.

"They're making a great deal of noise. They said they wanted more sanctions. Just tell me one extra sanction they're going to put on. There isn't one," Thatcher said.

Her voice of dissent echoes loudly since Britain's trade with South Africa exceeds the total South African trade of the other 47 Commonwealth members, including Australia and Canada.

The Commonwealth adopted sanctions as its chosen vehicle to bring further changes out of President P.W. Botha's government at its last summit in Nassau two years ago.

There Thatcher's now-entrenched position that sanctions, diplomatic shorthand for punitive economic measures, do not

only implement whatever measures were adopted by the European Community and a voluntary ban on new investment in and the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

It was a stance designed to bring about confrontation in Vancouver, and it did.

But for those states which revile Britain for being in bed with apartheid through its \$2.5 billion annual trade, apartheid and economic sanctions are not the predominant international issues they were a year ago.

South Africa's media gag has kept it out of the headlines this year. The black township rebellion seen by millions around the world on television, though it raised international awareness of the racial confrontation in that country, has been all but crushed.

U.S.-Bonn rift raises spectre of Europe's economic isolation

By Eric Hall
Reuter

TOKYO — Beneath a weekend rift between Washington and Bonn over world economic policy lies the dire spectre of West European economic isolation from the United States and Japan, analysts say.

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They see the answer in broadening closer ties between Japan and the community to even out the distorted U.S.-EC-Japan triangle.

Iraq's general census — a timely assessment

By Najwa Najar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

BAGHDAD — The first Iraqi census in 10 years showed a 35 per cent increase of population, an increase Iraqi officials view as favourable.

Sources on the committee for the population general census noted that marshalling the country's manpower resources in agriculture and industry is a priority in Iraq. "The country encourages increasing the family size, and Iraq has the capacity to hold a lot more people than it presently has," said one source who requested anonymity.

The increase of inhabitants during the past ten years is the most significant in Iraq's history. The recent census put the population in Iraq at 16,278,316 compared to 12,000,437 inhabitants in 1977. Previous censuses have recorded 8,097,000 inhabitants in 1965, 6,340,000 in 1957, 4,616,000 in 1947, 3,380,000 in 1934, and 2,968,000 in 1927.

The swell in population from 1977 to 1987 has been attributed to improvements in health, education, food, and to the increase in people's awareness and the elimination of child diseases. In addition the Iraqi government has offered incentives for expanded families.

Money is one of the main incentives. "A family may be able to afford only three children, but if the government is willing to help financially so that additional children will be able to live at the

same level as the other three children, why not have more?" asked another source.

Government workers receive two Iraqi dinars (ID) for each of their first three children. With each additional child, the bonus increases geometrically; for example ID 4 for the fourth child, ID 8 for the fifth, ID 16 for the sixth, and so on.

Further incentives include a two year paid leave for women who deliver twins; free health care and education through university covering books, pens and notebooks; low prices for food and clothing, especially children's clothing.

These incentives are very helpful since most salaries at first employments start with ID 97. However, the source noted that most Iraqi men usually do not start families until they have established themselves financially.

Asked if such a drive for larger families would lead to polygamy, the source said such condition is difficult in Iraq. In order for an Iraqi man to marry another woman his first wife must accompany him to court and agree to this. He should also provide convincing and compelling reasons to the court.

In case of divorce an Iraqi man must leave his house and children to his wife and give alimony. If the need arises the court decides who is more fit to raise the children.

The average family size in Iraq is eight. As in most countries,

rural families tend to have more children, since more hands are needed in the fields, while the more affluent and urbanites have smaller families.

Beyond recording the number of inhabitants in Iraq, the 1987 census will examine the level of development in the country and simultaneously compile detailed data about individuals to be used in future development of the country.

Census forms consisted of 75 questions which Iraqi, Arab and foreigners living in Iraq, and the Iraqi communities abroad had to answer. The questions, designed by the ministry of planning and the central statistical organisation, covered all aspects of the individual's life such as personal information, social and economic status, labour force information, slaves, detailed descriptions of the horses and weapons were also kept.

Abbasides had censuses in big cities in order to provide them with public services. During the Ottoman rule in Iraq special attention was paid to the number of inhabitants. There are Ottoman records on the population of Baghdad, Basra and Mosul which go back to Sultan Salim and Sultan Murad's reigns, according to the document.

The forms were distributed a week prior to Oct. 1 by 170,000 counters. Each counter was assigned 25 houses. During the week it was his or her responsibility to check up on the house and see if any help was needed in

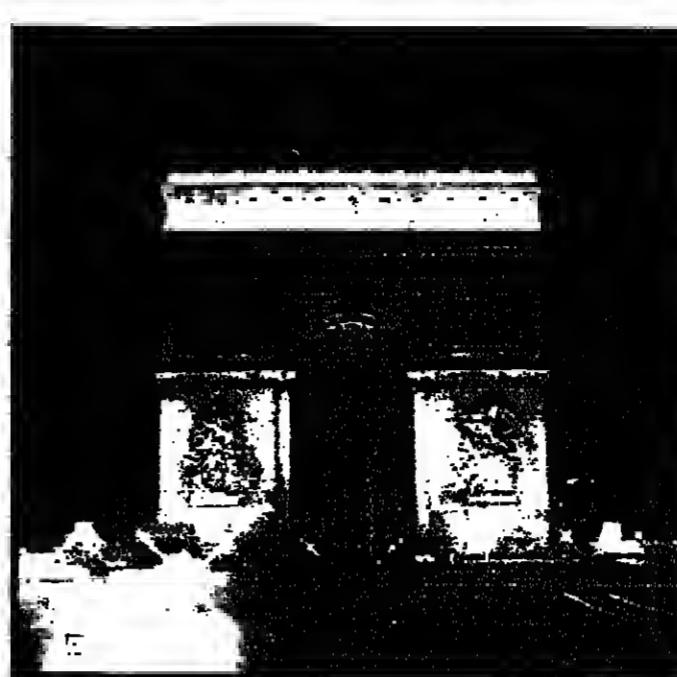
filling the form. To help the counters gather the forms a countrywide curfew was imposed on Oct. 1 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A document from the central statistic organisation said that records have shown that 5,000 years ago the Babylonians and Egyptians counted their populations in order to organise their military might, making them the first peoples to carry out a census in the world.

Following the spread of Islam, the Arabs recorded the number of people and classified them according to their tribes. Records used to be up-dated by adding names of grown up children and omitting names of the dead. Information about the fighters, slaves, detailed descriptions of the horses and weapons were also kept.

There were separate questions for students studying abroad, individuals born before 17/10/77 (date of the last census), deaths in the family, population over 10 years old who were not studying.

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France launches international drive to restore monument

By Marilyn August
The Associated Press

PARIS — An international fund-raising campaign was launched Oct. 13 to restore the ailing Arc de Triomphe, which sits swaddled in diaper-like netting to keep chunks of stone from falling on tourists visiting the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The role of American money in preserving the monument, commissioned by Napoleon in 1806, has sparked protests from French nationalists.

Bur leaders in the campaign, headed by former President Valery Giscard D'Estaing, said funds from any source would be welcome.

"We are very anxious to have

Americans participate in restoring the arch," French Culture Minister Francois Leotard said.

The cost of restoring the 151-year-old monument, commemorating Napoleon's military victories, is estimated at 35 million francs (\$6 million), half of which will be paid by the government. Six private companies are leading the drive for additional funds with contributions of 500,000 francs (around \$83,000) each.

"The government alone could

finance the entire operation," Leotard said at a news conference.

"But it is the responsibility of our citizens, of our entire nation," he said. "The Arc de Triomphe is not a monument like any other. It symbolises the glory and the suffering of our nation."

Earlier, the role of American Express in restoring the arch sparked opposition in the French press. The Figaro and Le Quotidien de Paris, both conservative dailies, called for French financing, saying it was matter of "national dignity."

"It was never our intention to be the only corporate donor," said Claude Jouven, senior vice president of American Express, one of the companies leading the funding drive.

Officials at the culture ministry

said the arch would be closed to

visitors for as yet unspecified periods during the renovations.

Triomphe are all French — Publicis, Primagaz, Rhone-Poulenc, Credit Lyonnais, and the foundations Nationale des Travaux Publics.

Americans have long been involved in preserving French national monuments. The Rockefeller Foundation restored the Versailles Palace to its former splendour, American Express helped save the Island Abbey of Mont St. Michel, American funds renovated Claude Monet's country home at Giverny and the "Friends of Vieilles Maisons Francaise" have repaired historic homes throughout France.

But critics say the Arc de Triomphe is special, particularly because of the memorial to the unknown soldier, which French presidents traditionally salute as their first official gesture after election.

The arch is one of many historic monuments in Paris suffering the effects of age, pollution, rain, heavy automobile traffic and the vibrations caused by subway lines.

Over the years, the seals holding its mammoth blocks of stone in place have begun to disintegrate. Many of the statues sculpted by 19th century artists such as Francois Rude and James Pradier had to come back to life.

"I'm just riding the metro to

take a look at it and show it to the children," said Madiba Hamed, a housewife with two young daughters in tow. "After being inundated with so much news about it on television and in the papers, I had to come and see. But I won't use it much."

Another rider, farmer Ahmed

Salem, wearing a galabiya, said he was in Cairo on business and had decided to take a ride on the metro.

"I told my children that I

would take a ride and tell them all about it," he said. "It's very nice, and now I am the only one in my village who's ridden it."

For six years, Carcines coped

with monumental traffic jams as the heart of the city was torn apart.

Inconveniences were borne courageously, however, as officials promised the long-awaited metro would decrease traffic congestion by 30 per cent by getting a half-million people a day off the roads.

But the bloom was off the rose

just two weeks after the first passenger boarded a train. Road traffic remained a mess, blamed on still-unfinished metro digging and street diversions.

Metro baffles many Egyptians

By Dalia Baligh
The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — The world's newest subway system is having growing pains and is under fire from the press for shortcomings, but its operators say usage is heavy and increasing.

Opened to the public on Oct. 1, the \$300-million French-built and -financed subway covers 4.5 kilometres under downtown Cairo and connects with existing surface track south of the city. The underground portion terminates at the main railway station on Ramses Square in central Cairo and Sayeda Zeinab district to the south.

They also have taken managers

to task because of a chronic shortage at ticket booths of 25-piaster (12-cent) tickets that forces shorthaul passengers either to fork out 40 piasters (20 cents) or find other transportation.

Most of the system's trains already were in use on the surface before the subway was built, and the sliding doors of many don't close while the train is in operation.

This is a common, if dangerous, practice above ground, but it becomes more perilous on a train speeding through narrow, darkened underground tunnels, air gushing against passengers inside the crowded carriages.

Only two of the stations on the surface have been refurbished, and the rest are run-down and dirty. Once a train surfaces, the engineer rarely stops blowing the horn to warn pedestrians and animals to get off the tracks.

And while the no-smoking rule is enforced strictly in five new underground stations, it's largely ignored inside the trains.

Not everything about the metro system is negative, however. The underground stations, decorated in pharaonic and Islamic motifs, still have a brand-new sparkle. Policemen stand at 10-yard intervals, armed with plastic batons to enforce cleanliness, security and rules banning smoking.

The policemen also have another chore, answering questions from tens of thousands of baffled straphangers, a mixture of working people and well-heeled Egyptians, middle-class families and peasants.

A ride on the subway demonstrated the dilemmas of people more accustomed to clinging precariously to crammed buses than speeding through the underground.

"I told my children that I

would take a ride and tell them all about it," he said. "It's very nice, and now I am the only one in my village who's ridden it."

Another rider, farmer Ahmed Salem, wearing a galabiya, said he was in Cairo on business and had decided to take a ride on the metro.

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A woman in a peasant's long,

black velvet galabiya surrendered her ticket to a policeman standing beside the automatic ticket machine, who put it into the slot.

Instead of pushing through the bar and walking in, she proceeded to crawl under it.

After a sprint down a long

corridor, a young soldier barely managed to squeeze through the

closing metro doors. Panting, he explained to fellow riders he was late for an appointment at Ramses Square. A passenger told him he was headed in the wrong direction.

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W. Indies in for uphill cricket struggle against Sri Lanka

Imran yearns to meet Indian team in Lahore heats

KANPUR, India (Agencies) — West Indies, twice World Cup champions but now struggling to survive beyond the group matches, should find the going less traumatic when they play their fourth match against Sri Lanka here on Wednesday.

After losing two of their first three Group B matches in the final over, West Indies will be looking to repeat their massive 191-run win over the Sri Lankans first time round.

But just as important as winning, will be scoring runs quickly. With England's defeat by Pakistan on Tuesday, the possibility increased that the second semifinal place from the section would be decided by run rate.

With this in mind, West Indies Manager Clyde Walcott expressed satisfaction with conditions for the match. "The pitch is excellent and perfectly suits our purpose," he said.

Both sides delayed naming their teams although Sri Lanka's captain Dulce Mendis indicated that 36-year-old left-arm spinner Srinivas Jagannathan would be brought in for his first game.

Walcott is under no illusions about the task facing his team. "We have to win all three remaining games to have a chance of qualifying for the semifinals," he said.

With their luck running the way it is, the West Indies will do well to remember that Sri Lanka came close to toppling section

Asked in a television interview

which team he would like to meet now that Pakistan is assured of a semifinal place from Group B, Imran said without hesitation: "We'd like to play against India in Lahore."

The Lahore semifinal on Nov. 4 will pit the winners of Group B against the runners-up of Group A. With Pakistan leading their section by a large margin and India lying second in Group A, Imran's dream could well come true.

"Except that the last two times we lost in the semifinals," he added with a laugh. "Still it's nice to qualify."

Imran said he had made more use of the spinners against England and especially leg-break bowler Abdul Qadir, who took three for 31, because the pitch was extremely slow.

"I can manipulate the bowling around quite a lot, there's a lot of depth, especially with Qadir," said Imran. "We can always play on the tail. If the tail is exposed to Qadir, it always stops the scoring rate and restricts the total of the opposition."

"I figured it was much harder to hit a slow bowler than a faster one. As you saw in the England attack at the end, Emburey was quite difficult although I suppose because we didn't lose wickets the real value of the England spinners never came through."

Imran sets sight on India

Imran Khan's idea of the perfect World Cup semifinal for his victorious Pakistani team is against India — but in the Pakistani city of Lahore.

Asked in a television interview



VIRTUOSO IN THE MUD: Uwe Seeler, who captained HSV Hamburg in the 1960's and early 70's, is seen "breakdancing" in effort to kick the ball during an Oct. 15 match with Hamburg club. HSV was last Bundesliga soccer champions in 1984 but ended the 1986/87 season as runners-up to Bayern Munich in the league and as Cup-winners (Photo by Dad)

South Korea shuns Pyongyang's demands, reiterates Olympic stand

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) —

South Korea rejected North Korea's call for direct talks on co-hosting the 1988 Seoul Olympics Tuesday and charged the North was trying to block international talks on the issue.

Kim Chong-Ha, president of the South Korean Olympic Committee, said in a letter delivered to North Korean officials at the border meeting site of Panmunjom that direct talks were impossible.

North Korea called on South Korea Oct. 12 to hold direct talks on Pyongyang's demand to co-host the games. It called for the talks instead of resuming negotiations with the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

North Korea's call for direct talks with the South excluding the IOC was the second request. The North sent a similar demand Sept. 15 that was rejected by

South Korea.

Kim said in his letter Tuesday that North Korea was attempting to delay a resumption of the IOC negotiations in Lausanne, Switzerland. The letter was addressed to North Korean Olympic Committee President Kim Yu-Sun.

"If you repeat an assertion of co-hosting of the games of the 24th Olympiad without accepting the IOC's adjusted proposal and repeatedly demand to convene a meeting between the South and North Korean Olympic committees instead of the Lausanne talks, it would only be interpreted by any means," the letter said.

The IOC has offered North Korea the right to hold five events if it drops its co-hosting demand and takes part in the Seoul events. South Korea has

also rejected co-hosting.

North Korea has threatened to lead a boycott of the games if its co-host demand is not met. The two Koreas have been divided since 1945 and the bitter rivals fought the Korean war between 1950 and 1953.

Kim urged his North Korean counterpart to accept the IOC offer and returned to Lausanne for talks to finalize arrangements for the games that are scheduled to begin Sept. 17, 1988.

"If you really want the Lausanne talks to be held and come to an end successfully, you should accept the IOC's adjusted proposal without reserve," the letter said.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch called on Aug. 24 for a fifth round of talks with the two Koreas in Lausanne if North Korea accepts its offer.

Soviet gymnasts take early lead in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands (Agencies) — The Soviet Union took the lead after the compulsory exercises of the men's team competition at the World Gymnastics Championships Tuesday.

The Soviet team, led by Dmitri Bilozerchev, was far ahead with 294.05 points. East Germany was second with 289.85, edging China with 289.8. The optional exercises will be completed on Wednesday and Thursday.

Bilozerchev took the lead for the individual all-around title. He was the 1983 world champion but is returning after a severe auto accident in 1985 that broke his leg.

The powerful Soviet gymnasts took the top four individual places with Bilozerchev in front with 59.0 points out of a possible 60.

Teammates Valeri Liukine, the European champion this year, was second with 58.95 points. Yuri Korolev and Vladimir Artemov tied for third with 58.9 points. Korolev is the 1981 and 1985 all-around champion.

"Obviously we are pleased with the performance," said Leonid Arkaev, the Soviet coach. "The only small problem we have is with Liukine's foot."

Liukine hurt his foot in practice earlier in the week.

China's triple Olympic gold medalist Li Ning and his compatriots, who complained that early start times contributed to their losing the men's world team title in 1985, have drawn the short straw again at this year's games.

The Chinese are unhappy at being scheduled to perform their compulsory exercises in the team

event at eight a.m. local time on Tuesday and they have backed for their lamentations from the event's medical director.

Fons Veer says the early hour of many scheduled training periods in the run-up to the championships has contributed to at least six injuries here.

In the team event, Japan, which led after the first day, is now tied for fourth with Bulgaria, both with 287.8 points. Hungary followed with 286.0 dropping the United States to seventh with 285.6.

The top 12 teams qualify for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

The top 36 gymnasts, limited to three per country, will advance to the all-around finals on Saturday night counting their scores from the two rounds of the team event.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

2 teams fail to scale Dhaulagiri I

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — Two separate Japanese teams were unable to conquer the 8,167-metre Mount Dhaulagiri I because of weather problems, reports from the two base camps have said. Hiroshi Aota, 29, of Tokyo and Jun Sakai of Nagano, trying to climb the south face of the world's tallest peak, abandoned the effort on Oct. 10 because of heavy snow and avalanches along their route, their report said on Monday. A five-member team led by Tatsuhisa Mitoma, 36, of Fukuoka, said it reached a height of 7,399 metres along the northeast ridge route before high winds forced it to halt the climb.

Atletico, Internacional to semifinals

RIO DE JANEIRO (R) — Atletico Mineiro and Internacional have secured places in the semifinal round of the Brazilian National Soccer League Championship, after winning their groups in the competition's opening stage. The undefeated Atletico Mineiro, coached by Brazil's world cup manager Tele Santana, beat Rio's Fluminense 3-1 on Sunday to win the Group 1 spot with 14 points. In Group 2, Internacional, who lost 1-0 against Corinthians, still went through to the semifinals because their major group rivals also lost over the weekend. The second round of the competition starts next weekend with all teams starting from scratch. Vasco da Gama's striker Romario ended the first stage as the top marksman of the league, with six goals.

New signings for French soccer team

PARIS (R) — France, which failed to negotiate the qualifying round in its European Championship soccer defense, has lined up a series of international engagements as its team rebuilds for the future. French Football Federation press spokesman Philippe Tournon said on Monday they would tour occupied Palestine in January, stage a four-nation tournament in the south of France in February, and face Spain in Bordeaux in March and Yugoslavia away in April.

Hill to defend world boxing title in Paris

PARIS (R) — Virgil Hill of the United States will make the first defense of his World Boxing Association (WBA) light-heavyweight title against French champion Rufine Angulo in France on Nov. 21, French Television has said. A spokesman for the TFI Channel, which will screen the bout, said Monday that the venue had yet to be decided but it would be in the Paris area. Hill, 1984 Olympic middleweight champion, won the title when he knocked out Leslie Stewart of Trinidad and Tobago in Atlantic city on Sept. 5.

UEFA ban on Solda mitigated

BERNE (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) has cut the four-match ban on Roberto Solda of Italian First Division Club Verona to three matches on appeal. Solda was sent off for "extreme violence" during Verona's UEFA Cup first round first leg tie against Pogon Szczecin of Poland on Sept. 16.

Nati gives up European boxing challenge

ROME (R) — European featherweight boxing champion Valerio Nati of Italy has withdrawn from a defense of the title and will concentrate on challenging for a world title, the Italian Boxing Federation (IBF) said on Tuesday. Nati's next defense against Belgium's Jean-Claude Renard, scheduled for next week in Lucca, Italy, has been canceled and the European Boxing Union (EBU) will organize a new opponent for Renard later, a federation spokesman said. Nati is preparing to challenge Australia's Jeff French for the World Boxing Council (WBC) super-featherweight title early next year, the spokesman added.

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PLAZA 9½ WEEKS

Performances 3-30, 6-10, 8-11, 10-30

Banks cut interest rate

NEW YORK (R) — Two leading U.S. banks on Tuesday rescinded increases in their prime lending rates announced last week, giving a battered stock market some cheering news as trading resumed after the biggest one-day loss in Wall Street history. Chemical Bank of New York rolled back its 9.75 per cent rate to 9.25 per cent and was quickly followed by Marine Midland, which did the same. However, none of the other major banks followed the lead. White House officials said last week after the increase in the prime rate that the current level of U.S. interest rates was not justified by other economic indicators.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following were the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.6690/6700	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3030/40	Canadian dollar
1.7920/30	2.0155/65	West German marks
2.4865/75	37.28/33	Dutch guilders
5.9890/9915	1295/1296	Swiss francs
142.65/75	142.65/75	Belgian francs
6.3300/50	6.3775/5825	French francs
6.3925/75	6.3925/75	Italian lira
One ounce of gold	480.00/481.00	Japanese yen
		Swedish kronas
		Norwegian kronas
		Danish kronas
		U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices surged from their midday lows in late trading, dealers said. They rallied after a statement by U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan that the Fed was ready to provide liquidity to support the economy and the financial system, and news that two major U.S. banks had cut their prime lending rates, dealers said.

There were also rumours that some U.S. institutional investors might be willing to stand in the Wall Street market and absorb any selling. The FTSE 100 share index at 1430 GMT was down 117.5 points at 1,934.8 after a low of 1,748.2 at 1100 GMT.

"This is the sort of news we needed, but it's by no means the beginning of the end of the sell-off," was the initial response of one U.K. trader.

The Wall Street market had soared well over 150 points by 1430 GMT on the Greenspan and prime rate news, but prices there were also supported by a premium in futures index contracts, New York dealers said.

After the brief euphoric rise in the wake of Wall Street's early surge, the rally on the London market tended to run out of steam.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1987

YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carol Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Many interesting new opportunities are present today — you need only open your eyes and look around you. Focus your energies on improving relationships with those who can be helpful in business.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Let your talents be recognized by superiors and gain their cooperation. It's well worth the opportunity for financial advancement.

Taurus (Apr. 20 to May 20) If you make your surroundings more neat and orderly, you'll function more efficiently. Compliments will get you everywhere today.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sure your car is in good running order before leaving on any trips. Make use of your talents, and you'll have great business success.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Invite some helpful friends into your home, but first get rid of the clutter and make the place more comfortable and pleasant.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) This is a good day to forge some new friendships, whether they be personal or business related. Handle your correspondence early.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Your time is very valuable today, so make a schedule this morning and stick to it rigidly. This will be a happy evening for you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You'll feel full of energy today, so make use of it. Get out and visit friends, run some errands, take care

of bills and other commitments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to please your mate with some special thought which will be appreciated. You can become a very popular person with some effort.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Arrange a get-together with a group of old friends. Reminiscing could be very enjoyable. Be very cautious.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You can accomplish a great deal today if you apply yourself and stick to a schedule. Contact some long-forgotten friends tonight.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) This is a good day to plan a trip you've been contemplating. See if you can interest some good friends in accompanying you.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your barters are right on target today, so don't be afraid to follow them. Don't take any risks where your health is concerned.

If Your Child Is Born Today

He or she will get along well with others, and should be treated in the official graces and courtesies objects. Your progress will tend to be overly expectations, so teach him or her to arrive at decisions a bit more quickly. A fine education will be very helpful to your child.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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THE Daily Crossword by William Canine



Indian forces meeting heavy resistance in Jaffna

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Indian troops met fierce resistance from Tamil guerrillas Tuesday as they tried to link up with an Indian force holding the centre of Jaffna, Sri Lankan military sources said.

An Indian column led by tanks and armoured personnel carriers was trying to move in from the north, according to the sources, who spoke on condition of not being identified.

On Monday, India said its forces on Jaffna's southern waterfront had moved out of the old Dutch colonial fort and captured the central bus station, town hall and other public buildings in the middle of the city.

There was no confirmation of the reports. India has not allowed journalists to visit Jaffna.

The Sri Lankan military sources said the Indians were searching for eight top leaders of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE). "If these eight are captured, the backbone of the LTTE will be broken," one official said.

The Tigers, whose chief stronghold is Jaffna, have waged a 3-year-old guerrilla war against Sri Lanka's Sinhalese-dominated government in their quest for an independent Tamil nation.

The Tigers have vowed to fight to the last man. They have an estimated 500 fighters in Jaffna, including a 150-man suicide squad known as the Black Tigers.

Meese ready to answer all questions from grand jury

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese III has confirmed that he has been subpoenaed to testify Thursday before a federal grand jury conducting a criminal investigation into his involvement with scandal-plagued Wedtech Corp.

"I will answer any questions," Mr. Meese said Monday. A grand jury is a panel of citizens that considers evidence in criminal cases and recommends what charges, if any, should be filed.

Wedtech, a New York defence contractor, is now the subject of state and federal investigations into allegations that it bribed public officials to win contracts.

In addition to its involvement with Wedtech, Mr. Meese has been under investigation in connection with a proposed Mideast oil pipeline in which his longtime friend and former attorney, E.

Doctors see improvement in Texas child's injured foot

MIDLAND, Texas (AP) — Doctors inspected, cleaned and tested Jessica McClure's damaged right foot in exploratory surgery, and said it has recuperated somewhat from the stress of 2½ days in a well.

"I don't think we're totally out of the woods. I think we feel a little better today," orthopaedic surgeon Charles Younger said at a news conference at Midland Memorial Hospital.

The 18-month-old girl, who was pulled out of the well Friday after being stuck 22 feet (7 metres) down for 58 hours, was still in serious but stable condition after Monday morning's procedure, officials said.

Jessica's right foot was wedged against the wall of the well, cutting off much of the blood circulation and causing severe injury. She also has a pressure wound, similar to a bed sore, on her forearm.

Asked to estimate the chances

that the toddler's foot might be amputated, Dr. Younger said: "I would hate to put a percentage on it, but I think we're all on the optimistic side."

In Monday's procedure, doctors cleaned and inspected Jessica's foot. Then they used a dye and a laser to determine whether blood was flowing.

"There are spotty areas where the dye made it and areas where the dye didn't make it," Dr. Younger said, adding that they probably would have seen the dye fade further into the foot if they had waited longer.

The doctors also used a device called a doppler laser, which can detect movement of blood cells through capillaries. Dr. Younger said there appears to be flow throughout the foot.

The doctors said Jessica's right big toe and areas on the outside edge and instep of the foot are most heavily damaged.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
From Today's Times

SNAPPED UP BY THE DEFENSE

East-West Vulnerable North
deals

NORTH
♦ 8 6 5
♦ 10 5
♦ 19 7 5
♦ K 15 2

WEST
♦ K 10 4 2
♦ K 17 3
♦ 8 4
♦ 9 9 7 6
♦ K 10 6 3

SOUTH
♦ 9 7 3
♦ 2
♦ A K Q 5 2
♦ Q 9 4

The bidding
North East South West

Pass Pass 1 ♦ Dbl
2 3 ♦ 3 ♦ Dbl
4 Dbl Pass Pass

Pass
1 ♦ being lead King of ♦

Close doubles are a feature of duplicate bridge. In the recent World Pairs Olympiad held in Miami Beach, Pauline Gumbey of Australia had to come up with a fine effort on defense to justify her partner's penalty double.

Since East-West can make nine tricks at a heart contract, four diamonds doubled by North-South

was the pair contract. All that remained was for East-West to defend the contract.

Gumbey led the king of hearts and continued with the ace. Declaler ruffed, drew trumps in two rounds and led a low club to the king in dummy. East took his ace and shifted to the queen of spades. Declaler flew up with the ace, cashed the queen and jack of clubs and, when the suit did not break evenly, ruffed his fourth club. He then exited with a low spade.

Had West followed with a low card, East would have won the jack; however, he would then have been forced to lead a heart and concede a ruff-stuff, allowing declarer to get home. But West decided that, had East started with Qx in spades, he might have returned a low spade to make life easier for his partner. So West shot up with the king of spades and was gratified to see partner's jack. She then cashed the ten of spades for the setting trick.

In the trade, this technique is known as the "Crocodile Coup." It derives its name from the fact that the defender must open his jaws wide like a crocodile to snap up his partner's high card in the suit and take him off an end play.

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Philippine congress blast damages phone booth

MANILA (R) — An explosive device blew up in the Philippine congress building early on Tuesday, a congressional security official said.

He said no one was injured in the blast which damaged a telephone booth on the building's second floor.

Captain Rosalo Ylagan, head of congressional security, said the device could have been a home-made bomb or a large firecracker. The explosion was being investigated, he added.

No congressmen were present in the building at the time.

The blast followed a night of rumours that military rebels, who tried to overtake President Corazon Aquino two months ago, would launch another attack on key sites in the capital.

The military reinforced security around the Malacanang presidential palace and sent troops to a leading radio station.

A spokesman for Radio DZRH said the station, in Manila's business district, had received a stream of phone calls warning it that it was to be seized by rebel soldiers.

Meanwhile Vice President Salvador Laurel said Monday dissent within the military is the most critical problem facing the nation, and President Corazon Aquino may not last her full term in office unless she defuses it.

Mr. Laurel also said he and opposition Senator Juan Ponce Enrile were forming a "tactical alliance" to aid candidates in the Jan. 16 local elections — not to fight Mrs. Aquino. Reports of the alliance had sparked rumours that rightists were forming an "alternative government" in case Mrs. Aquino is overthrown before her term ends June 30, 1992.

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — The death toll from the head-on collision of two passenger trains crowded with commuters has risen to 155, with 270 other people still hospitalised, police said Tuesday.

Meanwhile, a passenger who missed one of the trains said he saw it pull out of a station without a go sign from the station master, who tried to stop the train by waving his red flag.

Officials of the Department of Communications declined to comment on the report, saying a statement would be made later. Police said 17 railway personnel have been detained for questioning in the crash.

A police spokesman said 154 people still were in critical condition and 116 others had suffered minor injuries in Monday's collision south of Jakarta.

Police said all bodies had been extricated from the wreckage and taken to the morgues at several hospitals.

Rescue workers aided by more than 300 soldiers and police had been working round-the-clock, while 25 ambulances and three helicopters carried the victims to hospitals.

There are spotty areas where the dye made it and areas where the dye didn't make it," Dr. Younger said, adding that they probably would have seen the dye fade further into the foot if they had waited longer.

The doctors also used a device called a doppler laser, which can detect movement of blood cells through capillaries. Dr. Younger said there appears to be flow throughout the foot.

The doctors said Jessica's right big toe and areas on the outside edge and instep of the foot are most heavily damaged.

Jakarta train crash toll rises to 155

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Former contra chief back in Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) —

Former Nicaraguan rebel leader Edgar Chamorro returned Monday to Nicaragua under a government amnesty and said he would stay "as long as I can to work for peace and reconciliation."

A large group of journalists and photographers, but no government officials, met Mr. Chamorro at the airport when he returned for the first time since before the Sandinistas took power in 1979.

There appeared to be no formalities related to the amnesty and he went through immigration and left the airport like any other citizen.

Foreign Ministry sources said

he asked the Nicaraguan consulate in Washington for an entry visa two weeks ago. It was granted within the framework of the amnesty, available to any rebels who put down their weapons, the sources said.

Mr. Chamorro did not say how long he would stay or on what he would do while in Nicaragua. However, he said in Washington last week he would make a two-week trip to speak, write, travel to villages and decide whether to return permanently.

Mr. Chamorro was a civilian member of the directorate of the U.S.-backed contra rebels from 1982 to 1984. When he left, he charged that the CIA was manipulating the movement. Since then, he has been a consultant on Latin American issues in Washington.

Asked at the airport why he left the contra movement, he said he did not agree "with the injustices and atrocities that the forces backed by the United States commit."

"It is time for them to stop," he said, but did not elaborate.

In an interview before leaving Washington, he said he wanted to

Ganilau sets conditions for accepting presidential post

SUVA, Fiji (AP) — Ratu Sir Peni Ganilau said in his first interview since resigning as governor-general that he would consider becoming president of Fiji only if there was an "acceptable" constitution.

He told an interviewer from the Australian Associated Press (AAP) on Monday that the constitution should be put to the people in a referendum and be acceptable internationally.

Ganilau resigned as governor-general on Friday after Queen Elizabeth II asked him to step down from the post at the Commonwealth summit last week in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The queen, represented by the governor-general, had been head of state in Fiji, a former British colony that achieved independence 17 years ago.

That authority was challenged following the Sept. 25 coup by

Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, who scrapped the constitution and claimed executive authority. It was the second coup led by Col. Rabuka in less than five months.

Col. Rabuka hailed Ganilau's resignation as marking the beginning of the Fijian republic and the end of the country's membership in the Commonwealth.

Before he resigned, Ganilau twice refused Col. Rabuka's offer of the presidency. After one offer a week ago, he told the Associated Press: "I'm not interested in the job because I already have a job (as governor-general)."

Ganilau told AAP that a new constitution being drawn up by Col. Rabuka had to win voter approval and be acceptable "in every way" to enable the South Pacific nation to be readmitted to the Commonwealth.

His acceptance of the presidency would depend on that, he said.

Col. Sitiveni Rabuka, who scrapped the Sandinistas' promises of amnesty and greater freedoms.

"It is important for Nicaraguans to go back, with an open mind, and see if the Sandinistas really mean what they are saying," he said.

"I want to be as centrist as possible," he said. "I believe that people like me should be down there to soften extremes."

The Sandinistas, who came to power at the end of the 1978-79 revolution that overthrew the late President Anastasio Somoza, declared an amnesty in 1985 and reaffirmed it with the signing of a new Central American peace plan on Aug. 7.

Meanwhile a radio station that was silenced, then reopened by the leftist government was told by censors Monday it could not broadcast any news without official permission.

Auxiliadora Ecibegon, the new director of Radio Catolica, said the station had started broadcasting the musical introduction that identifies the news programme when government censor Lt. Lissette Torres called on the telephone.

The censor informed the Roman Catholic station that it could not broadcast any news programme without prior government permission, in accordance with the law, Ms. Ecibegon said.

Isolda Hurtado, Interior Ministry press secretary, said Radio Catolica must apply for the legally required authorisation for the news programme and register the name of its director, the broadcast time and other information.

The censorship applied only to the news programme and the station continued on the air with religious and music programming.

The deadline for compliance is Nov. 7.

More Tibetans arrested in anti-Chinese protest

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — A Tibetan woman was huddled kicking and crying into a police truck on Tuesday as she and four others tried to stage a hunger strike outside the Chinese embassy.

Still clutching a Tibetan flag, she lay moaning on the floor of the truck as her compatriots were also detained in an action that has been repeated frequently here since anti-Chinese protests erupted in Tibet on Oct. 1.

A Tibetan youth congress leader vowed they would continue efforts to take their protests to the Chinese embassy, while about 200 Tibetans and Indian supporters staged another noisy demonstration in the centre of New Delhi.

The Chinese mission has been a focus of Tibetan protests since the anti-China riot in the Tibetan capital Lhasa, but police maintain a strong presence there and swiftly move to stifle all demonstrations.

According to the youth congress, five were detained on Monday in one of the brief confrontations that have followed a similar pattern as a handful of Tibetans approach the high-walled embassy compound and sit down on the grass outside.

"We welcome members of the U.S. Congress to visit China, including Tibet, only when the time of the visit is convenient for both China and the United States and when the visit is for the sole purpose of promoting U.S.-China friendly relations and mutual understanding between the Chinese and American people," he added.

Mr. Lantos was asked if such conditions squared with plans for the visit. He replied that he and chairman Stephen Solaro of the House Asia-Pacific Subcommittee and other members of Congress "look forward to visiting both China and Tibet for a visit that will contribute to friendly relations between the United States and China."

Democratic Congressman Tom

Lantos, co-chairman of a congressional human rights caucus, told a hearing last week the United States rejects the idea that human rights in such countries as the Soviet Union, South Africa or Cuba are their internal affairs and it will not accept it for China.